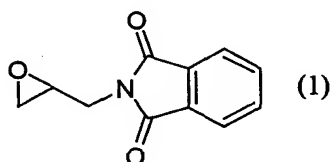
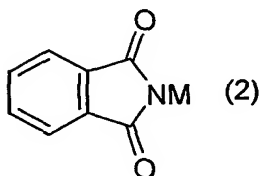


CLAIMS

1. A process for preparing glycidylphthalimide represented by the following formula (1):



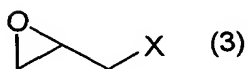
5 which comprises reacting in an alcohol solvent an alkali metal phthalimide represented by the following formula (2):



wherein M is an alkali metal,

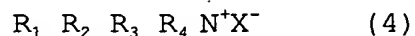
with an epihalohydrin represented by the following formula

10 (3):



wherein X is a halogen atom; or

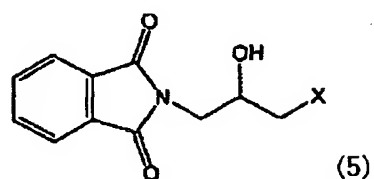
15 reacting phthalimide and an epihalohydrin (3) in an organic solvent in the presence of an alkali metal carbonate, an alkali metal hydrogencarbonate or a quaternary ammonium salt (4) represented by the following formula:



20 wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are the same or different, C_{1-16} alkyl, C_{2-16} alkenyl, aryl-alkyl(C_{1-16}) or aryl, and X is chloro ion, bromo ion, iodo ion, hydrogensulfate ion or

hydroxy ion,

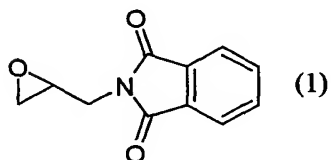
to prepare a N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide represented by the following formula (5):



5 wherein X is the same as defined above,

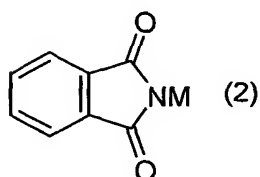
and then by cyclizing the compound (5) with an alkali metal alkoxide.

2. A process for preparing glycidylphthalimide represented by the following formula (1):



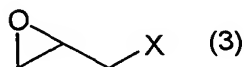
10

which comprises by reacting in an alcohol solvent an alkali metal phthalimide represented by the following formula (2):



wherein M is an alkali metal,

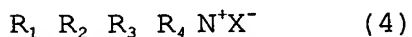
15 with an epihalohydrin represented by the following formula (3):



wherein X is a halogen atom.

3. The process claimed in claim 2 for preparing optically active glycidylphthalimide wherein the epihalohydrin is an optically active epihalohydrin.

5 4. The process claimed in claim 2 or 3 for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound, wherein the reaction is carried out in the presence of a quaternary ammonium salt of the formula (4):



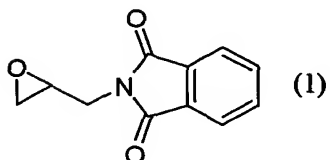
10 wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are the same or different, C_{1-16} alkyl, C_{2-16} alkenyl, aryl-alkyl(C_{1-16}) or aryl, and X is chloro ion, bromo ion, iodo ion, hydrogensulfate ion or hydroxy ion.

15 5. The process claimed in claim 2 or 3 for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound, wherein the halogen atom in the epihalohydrin or the optically active epihalohydrin is chlorine atom.

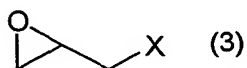
6. The process claimed in claim 2 or 3 for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound,
20 wherein the alkali metal phthalimide is potassium phthalimide.

7. The process claimed in claim 2 or 3 for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active glycidylphthalimide wherein the alcohol solvent is a
25 secondary alcohol or a tertiary alcohol.

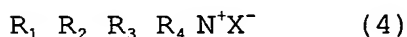
8. A process for preparing glycidylphthalimide represented by the following formula (1):



which comprises reacting phthalimide and an epihalohydrin represented by the following formula (3):

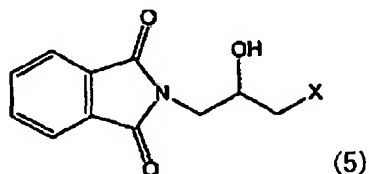


wherein X is a halogen atom,
in an organic solvent in the presence of an alkali metal carbonate, an alkali metal hydrogencarbonate or a quaternary ammonium salt (4) represented by the following formula:



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are the same or different, C_{1-16} alkyl, C_{2-16} alkenyl, aryl-alkyl(C_{1-16}) or aryl, and X is
chloro ion, bromo ion, iodo ion, hydrogensulfate ion or hydroxy ion,

to prepare a N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide represented by the following formula (5):



wherein X is the same defined above,

and then by cyclizing the compound (5) with an alkali metal alkoxide.

9. The process claimed in claim 8 for preparing glycidylphthalimide, wherein the reaction of the first step and the second step is carried out in one pot.

10. The process claimed in claim 8 for preparing optically active glycidylphthalimide wherein the epihalohydrin is an optically active epihalohydrin.

11. The process claimed in claim 8 or 10 for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound, wherein the halogen atom in the epihalohydrin or the optically active epihalohydrin is chlorine atom.

12. The process claimed in claim 8 or 10 for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound, wherein the organic solvent is an alcohol or an ether.

13. The process claimed in claim 12 for preparing glycidylphthalimide or its optically active compound, wherein the alcohol is methanol, isopropanol or tert-butanol, and the ether is tetrahydrofuran or 1,4-dioxane.

14. A process for preparing a N-(3-halogeno-2-hydroxypropyl)phthalimide represented by the following formula (5):